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ALL JOB WORK—CASH.

ALABAMA REPORTER  
THURSDAY MORNING, March 9.

MR. THOM. S. MINTON of Sylacauga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the country.

Feb. 18th 1863. L. S. WHITE

ELECTION LAST MONDAY.

On Monday last, James Lawson and H. H. Hamill were re-elected Justices of Peace, and Thos. Pulliam re-elected Constable for this Beat.

We regret to state that Mrs. Margaret Terry, relict of late Mr. Josiah Terry, was drowned on Sunday morning last, in Talledega creek, just below her mill. Mrs. Terry had been on a visit to her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Prather, above down; and returning home, the creek was swimming, she stepped at Mr. Wm. Turner's a day or two until the creek fell sufficiently to be crossed. Mrs. Terry started home on Sunday morning accompanied by two of Mr. Turner's daughters, arriving at the creek, it being quite full, though favorable, the young ladies persuaded Mrs. Terry to go back home with them, but she thought that she could cross the creek, and readily and when near the opposite bank, the horse had driven down stream a short distance, and got into a deep hole which had washed in the creek. Mrs. Terry was thrown off, washed down some distance and drowned. A postman arrived, but too late to save her, she was taken out of the water about 350 yards below the ford.

Mrs. Terry was an excellent lady, a member of the Presbyterian Church, kind and affectionate, she leaves a large family and many friends to mourn her loss, she was in her fifty-eighth year.

The Restoration of General Joe Johnston.

The intelligence which we publish to-day, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is in command of one of our great armies fronting the foe, will cheer the heart of every American, and encourage the desponding. It will infuse a new spirit into the army, and increase its efficiency, and we believe, render it victorious. Through General Johnston's long and eventful military career, though many have doubted the policy which has guided this campaign, few have ventured to question his military skill or sagacity. While in command of the army of Tennessee, he held an immensely superior Yankee force, commanded by one of their ablest generals, foray for seven long months, and tracked his retreating footsteps with piles of Yankee skin. The campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, will stand in the judgment of history as one of the most glorious achievements of this war; and though it was not all, in its results, for which the sanguine hoped, it secured for Gen. Johnston the admiration of the unquestioning trust and confidence of the men under his command.

It is now known that Gen. Johnston was confounding, with his small but heroic army, during these long and trying months, a force much more formidable, perhaps treble, than he ever had. Yet did he never yield with a pulse, or encounter a defeat. By skilfully propounding the designs of the enemy, and promptly counteracting them. Whenever and wherever the enemy attacked him they met with a terrible and bloody chastisement, and with an expenditure of less than ten thousand men, killed and wounded, he inflicted upon the enemy, by their own admissions, a loss of upward of fifty thousand.

This is what Joe Johnston did do with the army of Tennessee. He found, when he took command, a disorganized and discontented mass. He gradually reduced it to order, inspired it with confidence, and made it invincible. What it has been made since he was taken from it the country knows. That his removal was unfortunate, all are now willing to admit, and that his reinstatement to the command will be highly advantageous to the cause, all will be inclined to hope.

With the reasons or the policy which induced Gen. Johnston's removal, we are not disposed to make any issue. It is sufficient for us, to know that he is once more confronting Gen. Sherman with a sufficient force to make him formidable to the foe, and to be of advantage to our cause. We draw upon supplies from the rear, and look for supplies to the rear. Sherman has been greatly impeded by men leaving their proper commands and joining others, the service of which was more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion. The Articles of War express the offender to similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others, without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that dashing career.—Rebel.

# Alabama Reporter.

BY CROSS & CRUIKSHANK.]

JUSTITIA ET VERITAS.

VOLUME XXII.

TALLADEGA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

[Fifteen Dollars in Advance]

NO. 10.

## General Lee's Orders.

A Augusta, February 28.—Headquarters Confederate Armies, Feb. 9, 1863.—General Order, No. 1.—In obedience to General Orders No. 2, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, February 6, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, and relying for success upon the courage of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, I am confident that their united efforts will succeed to us, under the blessings of Heaven, peace and independence.

The headquarters of the army, to which special reports and communications will be addressed for the present, will be with the army of Northern Virginia.

Stated regular returns and reports from each army and department will be forwarded to the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

R. E. Lee, General.

## ENROLLING OFFICE.—

Talladega, Ala., March 8th, 1863.

In accordance with the above order from Gen. Lee, I hereby invite all absences or deserters, in this District, to report forthwith, or within twenty days from this date, to these depots, they will not be disturbed in any way whatsoever, and will be furnished transportation to their respective commands. Report to myself or Capt. De Arman.

R. E. Lee, General.

## TELEGRAPH

From the Selma Reporter.]

## SHERMAN'S X ANDALISM.

A Augusta, Feb. 29.—The evidence of the terrible diabolism perpetrated by Sherman in Columbia continues to accumulate. A series of ten thousand negroes, sparing and homeless women and children, appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of our people. The horrors which attended the destruction of Atlanta are repeated to Columbia. There are no horses, wagons, or conveyances of any kind by which people can leave the city and go where subsistence and shelter can be found. The unusually heavy rains and high streams during the last week, and the burnt bridges, have placed the roads in such a condition that the victims cannot walk away from the desolated place.

People abroad are appealed to to send promptly their bounty to the mayor of this city and relieve the distress of the afflicted people. Every effort is being made to supply the wants of the sufferers and victims of Sherman's cruelty.

AUGUSTA, March 1.—By the courtesy of the Southern Express Company we have received Richmond papers of the 18th ult., from which we select the following:

Northern papers from the 18th to the 16th had been received.

Eight hundred bales of cotton, shipped from Mobile, for the benefit of Confederate prisoners, realized \$350,000. Prices ranged from 25 to 35 cents per pound.

Gov. Foote and Harry Gilmer have been sent to Fort Warren.

A Yankee fleet composed of vessels relieved from blockade duty, by recent movements, is being prepared at Washington to cruise in European waters.

Parting from Nashville to Louisville are required to have passes.

Twelve of the St. Albans raiders have been delivered to U. S. Marshal Murray to be taken to New York for trial.

A general distrust of greenbacks is very apparent at the North, and great dissatisfaction is manifested to receive them. The whole fabric of paper currency is considered doubtful.

Secretary Stanton declares that the cotton captured in Savannah, whether belonging to British or any other subject, was a lawful prize.

It is asserted by correspondents the the "open Powers will recognize the Confederacy."—The 4th of March.

All prisoners are to be exchanged, including negro troops.

Flag of truce boats run regularly between Annapolis and Aiken landing, on James river.

Strong efforts are making to prevent miscreants from being treated as criminals and force them to be recognized as prisoners of war.

Since it is certain that negroes will be used as soldiers, it is proposed that they be equipped from the half million second hand suits now in the Bureau at Richmond.

The battle at Hatcher's Run resulted in a loss to the Yankees of 800 men. No attempt had been made up to this time to renew hostilities.

Seventy-five thousand dollars, and a quantity of provisions, collected from citizens and strangers in Augusta yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers in Columbia.

The quartermaster of Georgia has distributed 10,000 units of clothing to Georgia in the army of Virginia.

LATEST FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, March 2.—Richmond papers of the 19th have been furnished by the

Express Company, from which we extract the following:

The flag of truce boat Shultz was blown up by a floating torpedo in the James river, on the 17th. Casualties five.

There is much activity in Grant's lines.

The Baltimore American of the 15th says Foote has gone to Europe. He had the choice to go or return to the Confederacy.

Between the 1st and 20th of January, fires in the North destroyed three millions of dollars worth of property, including two of the largest hotels in the United States, several extensive mills, factories, dry goods houses, a church and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Virginia Houses of Delegates propose to abolish abolished negroes for the military service under agreement between the masters and the Confederate authorities.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the President and to the Governor of each State.

The successor of Beast Butler is reversing the order of things established by the Brute, by breaking up the negro schools and the general arrangement of the contrabands.

A new Yankee loan of six hundred millions has been ordered, not in legal tenders.

The heir apparent to the Yankee throne, Lincoln's son Bob, has entered the army as captain on Grant's staff.

Soldiers returning to their commands in Virginia report to Capt. McBride in this city to be forwarded.

Col. Brut, Col. Gus, Henry and Maj. Clark and Lee are ordered to the headquarters of Gen. Johnston in the field, and will have here on the 4th under orders dated February 24th, received to day.

Officers of the army of Tennessee are ordered to report to General Joseph E. Johnston at Charlotte, who is in command of the armies of that department.

The most intense satisfaction is prevailing in all quarters, and the press should encourage the enthusiasm throughout the country—encouraging the soldiers not that they may promptly return to their commands.

Recaped officers from the Yankee prisons at Savannah report that the Yankees there are very anxious and apprehensive of the intercession of France and other Powers for the 4th of March.

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## From North Alabama.

A Confederate Captain who was within four miles of Huntsville, about ten days ago, informs us that the statement of the Selma papers, that the enemy had taken Huntsville, is a mistake. When he left Madison county, the enemy were there in force, supposed to be 30,000. The people generally, seemed to have plenty to eat. Many in the country had been buried out of houses and homes, but they were more loyal to the Confederate cause.

A Washington telegram says that advances from France show the report of Sonora without foundation, and indicates relations between France and the United States not likely to undergo disturbance.

The New Orleans Times of the 21st says it was rumored in Matamoras on the 10th, that the United States Consul had been expelled from the city by imperial decree.

A Cairo dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says the steamer Merrimac, Grossbeck and Dove were attacked by guerrillas on the 13th, near Helena. The latter was captured with one regiment on board. Col. De Arman, commanding the regiment was killed.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Press of the 23rd reports that Gen. Lee had attacked Grant

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Greely's Account of the Peace Conference.

Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Hampton Roads conference, as it will be known in history, was held between Stephen, James and Campbell on one side, and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the other, with a plenitude of power.

The conference opened, as was intimated on Thursday, as it would open, with reminiscences of the old Washington life and inquiries after common friends and acquaintances. Stephen was, and had a look of anxiety and weariness. He was in this condition, and lofty and confident as of yore. Campbell, too, was his old self. All were marked with strength, assurance of the future, and confidence of power.

There was no one in the room, and not one of them, who was not in a state of mind, and the terms of the war.

The terms of peace were gradually approached. When fully reached on the rebel side, Stephens took the parole and announced all old grievances, facts and endurance of our women, who had suffered outrages at the enemy's hands. The bands shamed the weak-kneed, timid and apathetic men, who have, as yet, felt few, if any, of the real hardships of the war.

Several residents of Huntsville have died, and we mention the names for the information of refugees. Mrs. Wm. McDaniel died in November last. She was a school teacher, to whom several generations of her family were indebted.

The New Orleans Times of the 21st says it was rumoured that the South had sent a force to the Tennessee river to cut off the head of the Tennessee river from the Mississippi. The preliminary groping and confusion around by our pioneer of peace, and his assurance and conviction, held to the belief that the three drivers had laid out our lines to talk of a restoration of the Union and a common country. They had for about two days, as many headquarters, in conversations with their friends.

Stephen professed to love the old Union, to be as much in it, as ever, in his feelings, and deplored the necessity which politics placed him and all the leaders of the rebellion in, to accomplish something to give to the dismembered people of the South, for their sacrifices. It is understood that they did not recognize the South for their sacrifices.

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He stood for recognition. Mr. Seward was, and considered their claims argumentatively. He kindly and concientiously spoke of our resources and of our earnest desire of victory in the end. They insisted on recognition. The Mr. Lincoln and the Mr. Seward, on the other hand,